

**The Saskatchewan
Farmer-Labor
Group
[C.C.F.]**



**Economic
Policy**

**As formulated by the
Delegates Assembled in Annual Conventions
July, 1933**



THE SASKATCHEWAN FARMER-LABOR GROUP (C.C.F.) FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC POLICY

FEDERAL

The C. C. F. is a Federation of Organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits. The Federation appeals for support to all who believe that the time has come for a far-reaching reconstruction of our economic and political institutions and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of the following policies.

1.—PLANNING

The establishment of a planned, socialized, economic order, in order to make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income.

2.—SOCIALIZATION OF FINANCE

Socialization of all financial machinery—banking, currency, credit, and insurance, to make possible the effective control of currency, credit and prices, and the supplying of new productive equipment for socially desirable purposes.

3.—SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

Socialization (Dominion, Provincial or Municipal) of transportation, communications, electric power and all other industries and services essential to social planning, and their operation under the general direction of the Planning Commission by competent managements freed from day to day political interference.

4.—AGRICULTURE

Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm on conditions to be laid down by individual provinces; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; removal of the tariff burden from the operations of agriculture; encouragement of producers' and consumers' co-operatives, the restoration and maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services; and improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products.

5.—EXTERNAL TRADE

The regulation in accordance with the National plan of external trade through import and export boards.

6.—CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

The encouragement by the public authority of both producers' and consumers' co-operative institutions.

7.—LABOR CODE

A National Labor Code to secure for the worker maximum income and leisure, insurance covering illness, accident, old age, and unemployment, freedom of association and an effective participation in the management of his industry or profession.

8.—SOCIALIZED HEALTH SERVICES

Publicly organized health, hospital and medical services.

9.—B. N. A. ACT

The amendment of the Canadian Constitution, without infringing upon racial or religious minority rights or upon legitimate provincial claims to autonomy, so as to give the Dominion Government adequate powers to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope; the abolition of the Canadian Senate.

10.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS

A Foreign Policy designed to obtain international economic co-operation and to promote disarmament and world peace.

11.—TAXATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE

A new taxation designed not only to raise public revenues but also to lessen the glaring inequalities of income and to provide funds for social services and the socialization of industry; the cessation of the debt creating system of Public Finance.

12.—FREEDOM

Freedom of speech and assembly for all; repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code; amendment of the Immigration Act to prevent the present inhuman policy of deportation; equal treatment before the law of all residents of Canada irrespective of race, nationality or religious or political beliefs.

13.—SOCIAL JUSTICE

The establishment of a commission composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, socially minded jurists and social workers, to deal with the matters pertaining to crime and punishment and the general administration of law, in order to humanize the law and to bring it into harmony with the needs of the people.

14.—AN EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

The assumption by the Dominion Government of direct responsibility for dealing with the present critical unemployment situation and for tendering suitable work or adequate maintenance; the adoption of measures to relieve the extremity of the crisis such as a program of public spending on housing, and other enterprises that will increase the real wealth of Canada to be financed by the issue of credit based on the national wealth.

PROVINCIAL

PREAMBLE

In the opinion of the organized Farmer-Labor group in Saskatchewan the present economic crisis is due to the inherent unsoundness of the Capitalist system, which is based on private ownership of resources and the capitalistic control of production and distribution.

OBJECTIVE

The social ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production to the end that we may establish a Cooperative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

In order to facilitate the attainment of the above objective we propose, if elected, to enact immediately the following measures:

- (1) The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of good and services.
- (2) Security of tenure to be obtained by institution of perpetual "use-hold" title on home and lands if and when requested by the present registered owner or dispossessed owner who now occupies under a lease. The prevention of immediate foreclosures, due to arrears of mortgage instalments or purchase agreements with mortgage, land and investment companies and private individuals, by an exchange of provincial non-interest bearing bonds for equity based on actual economic value of the land and homes, and not on their speculative price.
- (3) To remove the burden of debt that hangs so heavily over society at the present time.
- (4) Social legislation to secure for the people
 - (a) An adequate income and leisure, with an effective voice in the management of industry.
 - (b) Freedom of speech and the right of assembly.
- (5) Retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against illness, accident, old age, unemployment and crop failures.
- (6) That all governing bodies be elected by popular vote of all resident adults, and that election deposits for candidates for all public offices be abolished.
- (7) The encouragement of all cooperative enterprises which are steps toward the achievement of the Co-operative Commonwealth.
- (8) Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex.
- (9) Socialization of all Health Services.
- (10) Education program
 - (a) The equalization of educational opportunity and costs by establishing a provincial unit for educational administration.
 - (b) The placing of education under a non-political commission with a view to preventing outside interference and promoting general efficiency.
 - (c) The establishment of a body upon which the teaching profession shall be adequately represented, to supervise the training, certification and efficiency of the profession.
 - (d) The teaching of the principles of cooperation.
 - (e) The teaching of the origin of money and its function as a medium of exchange.
 - (f) Elimination of all glorification of war, and to substitute calisthenic drill in place of cadet training.
- (11) To humanise the law and bring it into harmony with the actual needs of the people.
- (12) The Farmer-Labor Group believe in religious freedom and will not interfere with or in any way restrict the right of the people to worship as they see fit.

N.B.—The Saskatchewan Farmer-Labor Group is affiliated with the C. C. F. and is pledged to support its program.